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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,497	01/16/2004	Tatsuo Fukushi	59495US002	7691
32692	7590	11/23/2005	EXAMINER	
3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY			HU, HENRY S	
PO BOX 33427			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427			1713	

DATE MAILED: 11/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/759,497	FUKUSHI ET AL.
	Examiner Henry S. Hu	Art Unit 1713

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on RCE of September 28, 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to faxed **RCE along with Amendment** filed on September 28, 2005. In view of the amendment, all three parent **Claims 1, 15 and 18** were amended so as to specify the use of **a combination of a peroxide curable component** as component (b) and **a peroxide** compound as component (d). The minor typographical error on dependent **Claim 8** was also corrected. The support of the claim amendment regarding such **a combination from two components (b) and (d)** is from page 4 at line 27 to page 5 at line 16 in specification. **Claims 1-18 are now pending** with three independent claims (Claim 1, Claim 15 and Claim 18). An action follows.

Response to Argument

2. Applicant's argument filed on September 28, 2005 has been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The focal arguments related to the patentability will be addressed as follows: In view of the Applicants' argument on pages 7-11 of Remarks, both two 103(a) rejections over Paglia and Brinati, each individually in view of Araki are still sustained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. *The limitation of parent Claim 1 of the present invention relates to a compound comprising: (a) an elastomeric copolymer having interpolymerized monomeric units derived from vinylidene fluoride monomer, at least one cure site moiety, and substantially no perfluorinated vinyl ether monomers; (b) a peroxide curable component; (c) at least one mineral filler, such that upon vulcanization the resulting compound has a retraction at lower temperature (TR-10) of -20°C or less, and (d) a peroxide.*

Parent Claim 15 relates to Claim 1 using two specified monomers in component (a) and without the limitation of using mineral filler, while other parent Claim 18 relates to the process of forming a compound of Claim 1. See other limitations of dependent Claims 2-14 and 16-17.

5. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paglia et al. (US 6,506,460) in view of Araki et al. (US 6,706,819 B1) for the reasons set forth in paragraphs 6-7 and 12 of office action dated 1-6-2005 and paragraphs 5-12 of office action dated 6-6-2005 as well as the discussion below.

6. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brinati et al. (US 5,175,223 or its equivalent EP 445,839 A1) in view of Araki et al. (US 6,706,819 B1) for the reasons set forth in paragraphs 9-11 of office action dated 1-6-2005 and paragraphs 5-12 of office action dated 6-6-2005 as well as the discussion below.

7. **Applicants:** Applicants have now claimed in twice-amended parent **Claim 1** an unexpected way of obtaining a curable fluoroelastomeric composition comprising four major components as: (a) an elastomeric copolymer of vinylidene fluoride, at least one cure site moiety, and substantially no perfluorinated vinyl ether monomers; (b) a peroxide curable component; (c) at least one mineral filler, and (d) a peroxide. Applicants allege that upon vulcanization the resulting compound has a retraction at lower temperature (TR-10) of -20°C or less. Parent **Claim 15** relates to Claim 1 but using two specified monomers in component (a) and without the limitation of using mineral filler; other parent **Claim 18** is a process of forming the compound of Claim 1. It is noted that peroxide as component (d) is now required to be with component (b) in all three parent claims.

8. With respect to both two **103 rejections over Brinati/Araki and Paglia/Araki**, the Applicants allege that the secondary reference **Araki** does not teach or suggest two things as following: (A) how to improve low temperature properties such as TR10, and (B) using a specific copolymer having substantially no perfluorinated vinyl ether monomer or the copolymer being structurally different (see page 7 bottom as well as page 11 middle of Remarks). A linking motivation in both rejections is thereby lacking.

The Applicants allege that primary reference **Brinati** does not use any copolymer containing cure site monomer (see page 7 middle of Remarks). Therefore, the polymers of **Brinati** are not capable of peroxide curing (see unexpected benefits on the Table of page 10 in Remarks). The Applicants further allege that primary reference **Paglia** only uses a **UV curing system for rapid curing and does not apply to peroxide curing** (even with a desire) (see page 11 bottom of Remarks). A linking motivation in both rejections is thereby lacking.

9. **Examiner:** Parent Claim 18 has been amended by the Applicants (as suggested by the Examiner) to be consistent with other parent Claims 1 and 15. In view of the fact that all three parent **Claims 1, 15 and 18** require to use a combination from a peroxide curable component and a peroxide compound, the patentability weight is certainly improved but is still not enough as following:

10. With respect to the use of secondary reference **Araki**, the result “to improve low temperature properties such as TR 10” on the curing process may become **an issue of inherent**

properties after a linking of the respective references. Regarding Araki may have used some polymers containing PMVE or PPVE (which is structurally away from the limitation of claimed copolymer), attention is directed to that Araki's peroxide curing system is functional effectively with cure site monomer and/or diiodo-containing compound (see page 6 top of the Final) even with the existence of perfluorinated vinyl ether monomers. Additionally, Araki has already used some other kinds of copolymer (see column 3, line 10-61) which are containing no perfluorinated vinyl ether monomer(s) at all.

11. As discussed earlier, both types of crosslinking reactions including slow and rapid routes have been disclosed or suggested by Paglia. For instance, various cure-site monomers including bromine, iodine, chlorine and nitrile as well as a diiodine compound such as 1,3-diodoperfluoropropane can be incorporated in the co-polymerization of fluorinated copolymers; such reactive cure sites in the copolymers will improve crosslinkability so as to obtain better mechanical properties. In a very close examination on Paglia's disclosure, a UV curing system at room temperature has been preferably applied, other system such as hemolytic or heterolytic heat-induced decomposition of peroxide compound may be still workable although it may cause some trouble.

12. With respect to the proper use of Brinati as primary reference for peroxide curing, Brinati in US and EP patents has indeed disclosed the preparation of various fluoroelastomers (containing no perfluorinated vinyl ether monomer) to carry a low Tg and a low compression set at low temperature (equivalent to TR 10). Therefore, Brinati is only silent about adding "a

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cure site moiety" in the course of copolymerization. However, as discussed above **Araki** has properly taught that a diiodo-containing compound such as 1,3-diiodoperfluoropropane or if necessary a cure-site monomer can be incorporated in the copolymerization of fluorinated copolymers so as to improve crosslinkability with better mechanical properties after cured.

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to **Dr. Henry S. Hu** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-1103**. The examiner can be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM –5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu, can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(571) 273-8300** for all regular communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Henry S. Hu

Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1713, USPTO

November 16, 2005



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